

TO GO ON NEW POLAR TRIP SCOTT'S BOAT

New Expedition to Explore
Southern Land of Ice to
Start in August.

WILL NOT TRY TO REACH SOUTH POLE

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 28.—The steamer "Discovery," which the late captain Scott used in his first Antarctic voyage, has been chartered by the British Antarctic expedition which is to be commanded by J. Foster Stockhouse, and will leave London about the first of August for the far south. Mr. Stockhouse, whose exploratory work has heretofore been confined to Iceland, will make no attempt to reach the Pole. His main purpose will be to determine the coast line of King Edward VII land on one side of the Antarctic circle, and Graham land on the other. Between these two sections of discovered land stretches a vast and practically unexplored region. The expedition will attempt to determine whether this intervening space is land or sea. Whether King Edward VII land is part of the great Antarctic continent or merely an island or group of islands set in the frozen sea.

May Be Great Continent.
The existence of Graham land, and of Coast land, Enderby land and Kemp land on the Atlantic border of the Great Ice barrier, as well as the discovery of land south by Lieutenant Filchner of the German expedition in 1911, support the continental theory. On the other hand, the great area of rock ice massed on the north and west coasts of King Edward VII land points, Mr. Stockhouse suggests, to the drift of ice northward from the Weddell sea to the Ross sea, presumably through a strait separating King Edward VII land from Graham land. This is the most southerly of British possessions for the whole region between meridians 20 degrees west and meridian 80 degrees west is claimed for the British crown. The information which the expedition will obtain as to harbors, whaling stations and sealing grounds will be of great service to the whaling industry of the Falkland Islands.

Five Scientists to Go.
The crew of the "Discovery" will consist of 25 men and in addition there will be five scientists, several of the ship's officers also undertaking scientific observations. They will have an aeroplane for photographic survey work and this too will be useful in enabling the leader to choose the best route when he wants to advance. Most of the navigating and scientific staff have already been chosen. Lieut. A. E. Harbord of the royal navy, who was navigating the expedition in 1906, is the scientific officer on the "Discovery."

Among the scientific staff will be Lord Chatterton, who has a great deal of military survey work; the Master of Semple, only son of Lord Semple, who has completed his apprenticeship in engineering, and will have charge of the meteorological department, the electrical plant and the motor boat and aeroplane; captain A. S. C. Curren, who has been sent by the admiralty, will have charge of the survey work. W. H. Stewart Garnett, M. A., an expert on alga and qualified marine engineer, and D. Hector Pearson, an officer in the Essex territorial, will be one of the surveyors.

The expedition will be away for three or four years. From Capetown where the scientific instruments will be finally tested, the "Discovery" will sail to the Falkland Islands, a distance of about 5000 miles. Deep sea soundings, which will be taken in these little frequented seas. On the way the "Discovery" will ascertain the exact number of islands contained in the Sandwich group and determine the position of the Shag rocks.

Lord Tankerville Gives Wild Cattle To Zoo

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 28.—Chillingham wild cattle have just been presented to the zoo by Lord Tankerville. The Chillingham cattle have been enclosed in Chillingham park, in Northumberland, since the 17th century, and were known as a distinctive breed 200 years ago. When a calf is born the mother hides it in the broken and reeds the herd, going at intervals to feed it. When there are young calves about, it is most dangerous to disturb the cattle, and not a few persons have been seriously injured and have had to wait to be rescued.

Force Obnoxious Paper On Jews Russia Has New Form of Insult

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 28.—Fearing the Jews to support an anti-Semitic paper is the latest form of oppression devised by the bureaucracy. For the last three years there has appeared in Kovno, a daily special organ of the so-called "Orthodox" association known as "The Orthodox Brotherhood," of which Elias, bishop of Kovno, is president. The journal is opposed to all "foreign" nationalities, and more especially to Jews and Poles. It is the most scurrilous anti-Semitic broadsheet in the Polish provinces.

REVOLUTION BALL IS SLAP AT KAISER

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 28.—While a considerable part of the Prussian people are beginning to think of revolution as the only means of getting the universal suffrage which the kaiser years ago promised them, instead of the present antiquated and reactionary election laws, the people of Berlin have held a "revolution ball," which was in many ways typical of Berlin. If one is afraid of revolution he may at least play at revolution, so here were Marcelline and "Wachsmarsch" costumes dripping with blood and a mighty scaffold with the executioner's block and hatchet to take the place of the forbidden guillotine in the very front of the orchestra. People were "beheaded" for smiling or laughing at ridiculous and arrogant officers, who wisely enough did not wear German uniforms, or somebody would speedily have found themselves in prison. The affair was an immense success and the police had the common sense not to attempt to step in.

Queen of Belgium Bars Slit Skirts and Lowcut Corsages at Court Ball

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 28.—Queen Elisabeth has issued a decree that no more extensively low cut corsages and skirts slit to the knee will be permitted at court balls.

The extreme costumes worn by some women at the last court ball led the queen to issue the decree. An interesting law suit also influenced the queen. A woman in court circles demanded a dress from a fashionable mo-



diste. In the meantime an episcopal letter was issued forbidding the wearing of "immodest" costumes. She returned the dress and refused to pay for it, saying that it was not too low in the neck. The modiste brought suit for the amount of her bill. The judge decided against the dress maker, who appealed the case to a higher court, which held that the gown was entirely within the limits prescribed as regulation court dress.

Maxim Gorky Dying, Is Permitted to Go Back to Russian Home

Rome, Italy, Feb. 28.—Maxim Gorky is back in Russia after eight years' exile, perhaps to die of consumption before another summer, his physicians say.

Officially the Russian writer is still at Capri, where he has lived since banishment, while bodily he is at Masmajel, Finland, whence he may later proceed to Moscow. His return is generally a secret in Russia, the government desiring to take every precaution against irritating demonstrations by his admirers.

Last year Gorky was included in the comprehensive amnesty conceded by emperor Nicholas and could then have returned to his native land without opposition, but he asserted then that he had no intention of taking advantage of the privilege. His failing health and longing to see his country, however, led him to change his mind and he has just completed the trip to Masmajel by easy stages.

Gorky's friends declare that he contracted the disease during confinement in the prison fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, but it is believed his constitution must have been weakened by the many years which he spent in actual want, his feverish energy in writing and the increasing labor of deep study to overcome his lack of culture.

There has lately appeared an odd chronology submitted by Gorky to an editor who had asked for an autobiography. Gorky replied as follows:

- 1867, born at Nischni-Novgorod.
- 1878, shoemaker's boy.
- 1879, apprentice to a designer.
- 1880, cabin boy on a steamer.
- 1882, worker in a manufactory of biscuits.
- 1884, porter.
- 1886, baker's boy.
- 1887, freer seller.
- 1888, attempted suicide.
- 1889, railway employee.
- 1890, clerk to an advocate.
- 1891, operative in a salt mill; later, vagabond.
- 1892, wrote the first novel—Makar Chulpan, celebrity and riches.

England Will Observe 700th Anniversary of Roger Bacon, Scholar

Oxford, Eng., Feb. 28.—Next June will be the 700th anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon, the English scholar, who may be said to have been the first man of science in the modern sense of the word. On the 17th of that month a statue will be unveiled in this city in memory of the great scholar and great preparations are being made.

There is so much that is worth attention about Roger Bacon that only brief reference can be made to his history here. For five centuries after his death his works remained neglected and unknown.

Among other things he was the pioneer of experimental science and in 1270 had foreseen the possibility of many of the machines and appliances now in daily use. One of the most famous passages from Bacon's works, which won attention even in his day, was discovered in a pamphlet entitled "De Secretis Naturae." Here he predicted "instruments of navigation without men to row them, chariots shall move with unspoked wheels without any animals to draw them; there may also be instruments for flying so made that a man may sit in the middle and turn a device by which artificial wings shall beat the air after the manner of a flying bird."

Women Dentists Are Popular in England; Have Large Practices

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 28.—There is a demand for women dentists throughout the United Kingdom and experienced practitioners make as much as £300 to £1,000 a year. One of the London School of Medicine for Women.

For every thousand male dentists there are only two female. There are three women registered dentists in London and they are over-run with patients. The desire for them among women themselves is a steadily increasing one. That is because women have reached the stage at which, while not confiding men, they have a greater confidence in their own sex.

The practice of the woman dentist of the near future will be confined to dealing with patients of her own sex and children. This is where the need lies, and where the uncomfortable lack of supply is being most keenly felt.

AFRICAN TRIP Kaiser to Get Son Out of the Way.

HOPES TO TEACH WILHELM A LESSON

BY STEVEN BURNETT.
BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 28.—The news that it was intended to send the German crown prince abroad after he had once more, following the Zabern incident, put his finger in the political pie, was generally though not officially denied. Now all the world knows that in June crown prince Wilhelm is to start on the extended trip through the German African colonies.

The trip which was originally intended as a punishment comes as a relief to the young prince, who cannot get used to the dry and dreary office work he is now doing at the headquarters of the general staff, so much more as he is to be given a command of a brigade of the guards when he returns. Probably November, or possibly not until the early part of next year.

Empress Opposes.
It has taken all the kaiser's wonderful powers of persuasion to get the consent of the empress to send their eldest son abroad, for the empress fears the influence of the African climate on the health of the prince, who has never been very robust. She finally consented when it was shown that the itinerary planned would not take the crown prince near any of the districts infested with malarial fever.

Great preparations are now being made for the trip. The following of the crown prince will consist not only of military officers, but also of experienced African travelers of wide knowledge and experience, especially in big game hunting, for the object of the prince is not only to study the colonies and their system of government, but also to hunt. It is quite possible that he may enter English territory in search of big game.

May Meet Her Husband Abroad.
During her husband's absence the crown princess and the children will inhabit a villa placed at their disposal by the authorities of Zanzibar. In the fall she may go on a trip abroad herself and she will probably meet her husband at Alexandria.

Would Encourage Young Englishmen To Adopt "Waiting" as Profession

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 28.—Shocked to find that there are only about 1,000 British waiters in London to 30,000 foreigners, a group of men, including Col. William D. B. Bickford, and the Rev. W. P. Bickford, are seeking to draw young Englishmen into this lucrative calling.

They have organized a club for native waiters, the Loyal English Waiters' society, which has just opened a commodious new club house in Charlotte street.

"What is to blame is the educational system," said J. R. Collins, secretary and treasurer of the club. "Novadays in this country they teach children everything they are not likely to want and nothing completely. To be an efficient waiter a knowledge of languages is required. The vast majority of foreign waiters know three languages and some more, but what English youth of the lower class knows more than his own tongue—and that badly?"

"The trouble is parents of boys who might become waiters always seem to associate waiting with a seamy individual in a local cookshop; they know nothing of waiters in the big hotels. There is a growing desire to employ British waiters, but they can't not be had."

"The proprietor of the Imperial restaurant is preparing to give his 'aide' or waiters of the lower order a home lesson in French and Italian. They will hear nothing but French and Italian spoken by the rest of the force. We'll have trouble getting boys to accept the offer."

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American Girl Servian Social Leader

Miss Mabel Gordon Dunlop,
Wife of Servian Diplo-
mat, Is Popular.

BELGRADE, Servia, Feb. 28.—Mme. Slavko Grouitch, the American wife of the Servian minister to Great Britain, who has returned to Belgrade to take up an important governmental position, bids fair to become as popular at the Servian court as she was at the court of St. James. She has appeared at all recent court functions and has become tremendously popular with both the king and queen.

West Virginia Girl.
Mme. Grouitch, who was Miss Mabel Gordon Dunlop, of West Virginia, is a firm believer in the marriage of American girls to European noblemen and men of affairs. In discussing this she said:

"Today, the American woman who marries a title from mere ambitious motives is extremely rare. The men they now marry are distinguished men, men of admirable qualities, who do not need a title to set them above the ordinary man."

Buys Farm For Men Who Are Injured in Factory Disasters

Berlin, Germany, Feb. 28.—The Northeastern Iron and Steel Cooperative association, embracing all the metal working factories of Berlin, has bought a 210 acre farm near the city and will equip it for taking care of the victims of factory accidents. A hospital for the badly injured men is to be provided, and for less seriously injured workmen and convalescents special quarters will be built. Particular benefit is expected from light gardening in cases of traumatic neurosis, a common sequel of injuries in this line of work. All patients will be cared for free of cost and convalescents capable of working at gardening, fruit culture or other light farm work will receive wages.

The association plans eventually to establish a farm colony where those victims of accidents who require a long period for convalescence can settle with their families. It is planned to build small houses, a quarter to a half acre, according to the size of the house and the number of persons occupying it, and to charge for all this less rent than the family would have to pay in the city for its restricted apartments. Opportunity will be given to raise poultry, rabbits and goats, and trained gardeners will be at the service of the tenants.

Hunter Receives \$3000 For Snipe He Shoots

Paris, France, Feb. 28.—A. M. Durand, while out shooting a few days ago in the south of France, shot a snipe whose neck was encircled with a golden ring.

On the ring was an inscription to the effect that the person who killed the bird would receive \$3000 by taking it to Mr. Pherisat at Tunis. Mr. Pherisat is an American millionaire, who has made Tunis his home.

Mr. Durand has just returned from Tunis, where he received the \$3000. The millionaire explained that when he was in Siberia he found the bird with its feet frozen. He released it, and after placing the little snipe round its neck, set it at liberty.

American Peeresses Lead In London Social Affairs

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 28.—The American peeresses are leading in London social affairs. They are the most popular and the most influential of the foreign aristocracy. They are the most beautiful and the most charming of the foreign aristocracy. They are the most beautiful and the most charming of the foreign aristocracy.

The fact is that princess Mary is as much in love as ever with prince Eric of Denmark, son of queen Alexandra's youngest brother and the late princess Marie of Orleans, to whom queen Mary objects first because he is poor, and second, because she does not want to see her daughter the sister-in-law of an ordinary Danish countess of not very ancient lineage.

Have Lovers' Quarrel.
Lately, however, fortune has come to the aid of queen Mary for a certain coolness has arisen between princess Mary and prince Eric. It appears that the young prince, because he is poor, has not been devoting all his time to agriculture but has become infatuated with a beautiful young countrywoman of his, Miss Helen Calleb, a Gaiety girl, and has repeatedly been seen with her at fashionable West End

restaurants. Of course, the affair is nothing but a boyish escapade, the novelty of which will soon fade, but princess Mary has taken a very serious view of the matter and is anything but gracious to her young lover for the time being.

Plans Match for Prince.
Another story which has leaked out from Windsor is that in spite of queen Alexandra's objections, queen Mary has determined to make an attempt to bring about a match between the prince of Wales and the 13 year old daughter of the earl, grand duchess Tiana, and according to present plans the prince is to be sent on a visit to St. Petersburg in September before the imperial family leaves for the Crimea.

Would Fly at Henden.
Apropos of the grand duchess there are no two prettier girls in London society than the two charming daughters of grand duke Michael Michaelovitch, who may be seen almost everywhere when there is flyin' at Henden. Both are wild about flying, though so far their mother, countess Torby, has refused to permit them to leave the firm, but it is no secret that countess Nada (they are called countesses, not duchesses, because their mother was not the social equal of their father, who was banished from Russia because of his marriage) is very much smitten with a handsome and daring young flier and an elopement of the couple by aeroplane would cause no great surprise.

Bandits Attack Wedding Party; Kidnap 20 Women

NANKING, China, Feb. 28.—The latest atrocity by Chinese bandits has just been enacted here on the occasion of the marriage of a wealthy merchant's son, the bandits attacking the wedding party and killing 22, while a score of female captives were carried off to the mountain rendezvous of the bandits.

The 300 guests, including, it is said, several Europeans, were holding forth merrily, toasts were being drunk and the wedding cakes were being passed about when suddenly the hall was filled with armed and masked men.

A moment later there was a fusillade. Dead and dying, almost all males, lay on all sides. There was a tremendous uproar and panic.

The bandits worked quickly and systematically. Many women escaped, but the raiders corralled a large number. These were carefully inspected and 20 of the most acceptable were selected.

Carrying their captives, to whom they showed the greatest tenderness, compatible with swift flight, the raiders then made off. The authorities have not located them.

It is believed the captured women are now allotted as wives of the bandits in their mountain retreat.

Bandits are on the increase in China, their activities having been encouraged by the political disorders of the last few years.



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NEARLY 400,000 DISEASES OF CATTLE FOUND

German Scientist Discovers
Remedy For German Foot
and Mouth Trouble.

IS EXPECTED TO PUT STOP TO EPIDEMICS

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 28.—Cattle raisers in Germany are eagerly awaiting a decision by the government, as to the merits of the cure for foot and mouth diseases announced recently by professor Ludwig Brieger, a distinguished German scientist and his assistant, Dr. N. Krause. The remedy is called typosafrel and is a derivative of saffron. It is administered easily by mixture with the water which the cattle drink. The formula has not been made public, however, and there is a division of opinion as to whether an effective check has been discovered for this cattle plague which costs stockmen all over the world millions of dollars annually.

Many Cattle Treated.
As previously reported it is claimed that 200 head of cattle were successfully treated in recent experiments here and members of the Reichstag have asked the government to investigate the remedy. With a view to acquiring control of it if effective, and furnishing it to cattle raisers at cost.

Prof. Brieger, who also recently announced a new method of treating sleeping sickness, is one of a large band of investigators who have been giving their attention to the foot and mouth disease, serum whose identity was only recently established by a Swiss scientist. Dr. Brieger believes that the disease is caused by a virus which the blood of cattle is subject to. If only his claims as to the former are borne out, however, that cure alone will be sufficient to confer a real boon to humanity, for the disease has been one of the great factors in the high prices for meat.

Epidemics Claim Millions.
A widespread epidemic of the disease occurred in 1927, 4,000,000 cattle were affected in 1929 and 1,000,000 in 1930, notwithstanding the most rigid quarantine measures and the slaughter of whole herds of animals. In three years ago the pest again swept through the empire. Great numbers of farms are still infected.

The disease has even become a factor in politics, furnishing the basis for a great conflict between the government and the agrarians on the one hand and Socialists, Radicals and other representatives of the middle and industrial classes on the other. The latter assert that the regulations closing the frontier to all foreign live stock are absurd in view of the fact that the disease has been entirely free from the countries from which importation is possible and that the bars are kept mainly to the detriment of the high prices for their meat. They demand raising of the quarantine, particularly against such countries as have for years been entirely free from the disease. The government and the agrarians admit a number of the countries against which the quarantine is rigidly enforced are absolutely free from the disease but quarantine against all is essential to a successful campaign.

New Epidemic Starts.
A new epidemic of the disease is reported from the hunting preserves of South Germany, where deer are dying in large numbers. The loss in the Rhine Province alone is already estimated at nearly \$150,000. The deer of Wurttemberg, Baden, and Lorraine also are seriously affected. And yet the disease appears not to have reached the hunting preserves of Germany. Venison is as cheap in Germany as any meat and cheaper than some, and vast quantities of it are used. The spread of foot and mouth disease to the preserve will bring a marked reduction in the empire's meat supply, and the problem of combating it successfully among wild animals is difficult.

Of course, the affair is nothing but a boyish escapade, the novelty of which will soon fade, but princess Mary has taken a very serious view of the matter and is anything but gracious to her young lover for the time being.

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